#### SILVER TALK CONTINUED.

ANOTHER DAY'S DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

IMPUDENT ATTEMPTS OF THE ANTI-FREE-COIN. AGE DEMOCRATS TO GET THE REPUBLI-CANS TO VOTE FOR AN INTERNA-TIONAL CONFERENCE AS A

> SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BLAND BILL. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

Washington, March 23 .- This has been another busy and anxious day for the leaders of the antisilver Democratic faction in the House of Representatives who have shouldered the task of saving the Democratic party from the consequences of its own depravity, and are now beseeching Republicans to give them a lift. Nearly every Republican anember present to-day was importuned by Tracey, or Rayner, or Williams, or Harter, or Andrew, or by all of them in succession, to vote for an international conference as a substitute for the Bland bill. The importunities were interesting on the score of impudence, if for no other reason. For example, Mr. Tracey or one of his lieutenants would say to a Republican:

If the Republicans who are opposed to the Bland bill will vote for the substitute, perhaps a number of Democrats from Iowa and Ohio and some from other States, who are in favor of it but are willing that the subject shall be postponed, will vote for the substitute."

Not one of these men was able to hold out any hope whatever that the same Democratic recruits could be depended upon to vote against the Bland bill either at this session or the next one, if brought face to face with it. and without an opportunity to dodge. Neither was one of them able or willing to assure Republicans that, if they would support the substitute, enough unwilling free silver Democratic recruits would join the antisilver ranks to carry it. In fact, the best prospect that the anti-silver Democratic leaders could hold out was that the majority against the substitute would be less than the majority for the bill by twenty or thirty votes; but that estimate, like all the other estimates which they have furnished since the beginning of the session, did not seem to be predicated on trustworthy information. They promised 107 Democratic votes against the consideration of the bill, and when the test came the number had dwindled to 68.

Probably the most impudent feature of the performance of the anti-silver Democrats is the cool assumption that they are the only real, sincere honest money" men in the House, and that the Republicans are "playing a game of small polities." Why, one is not obliged to press any of these men hard to force from him the admission that their main object is the salvation of the Democratic party in the coming Presidential contest. One of the Eastern Democrats, who is among the most active and earnest in his efforts to persuade Republicans to assist in drawing Democratic chestnuts from the fire, said to a Tribune correspondent

the Bland bill passes the House, as think it will do, the Democrats will lose every Northern State except perhaps Colorado and Kevada. It is barely possible that we might carry New-York despite the free coinage, with Cleveland as a candidate; but he would be our The passage of the bill in all probability will mean the defeat of the Democratic

He and others said many other things, all to the same purport; but not one of them uttered a word about the probable effect of the passage of the bill upon any other interest than that of their party. And these men accuse Republicans of lack of patriotism because they will not help to save the Democratic party.

Neither Mr. Tracy, nor Mr. Williams, nor any other anti-silver Democratic Representative asserts or will assert that there is any danger that the Bland bill will become a law if it shall pass the House. All of them know better than to make such an assertion. Their grounds of solicitude are twe: First, in their own behalf; and second, on secount of the Democratic party. The free-silver mere pretence—an attempt to shirk or evade the issue. The passage of the Bland bill by the House and Senate, even it does not become a law, will do more to bring about international action and state, had spoken as clearly as it had on this ocdo more to bring about international action and agreement on silver than anything else could do. After Mr. Bland gave negice to-day that he would demand the previous question and close the debate at 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow; some of the anti-silver Democrats declared that they would resort to filibustering in order to gain delay. They justified this by asserting that public sentiment is undergoing a rapid change, and that the prospect of defeating the Bland bill is better now than it was a week ago, and will be better next week than it is now.

now than it was a week ago, and will be better next week than it is now.

Mr. Bartine, of Nevada, said to-day that he expects the bill to pass by a majority of about twenty-five votes, and that about ten Republicans will vote for it. The Republicans who are set down in favor of the bill are Post, of Illinois: Broderick, of Kansas: Jolley and Pickler, of South Dakota: Clark, of Wyoming: Townsend, of Colorado: Bartine, of Nevada: Sweet, of Idaho: Bowers, of California: and Hermann, of Oregon. Chairman Bland's estimate of the majority for the bill agrees with Mr. Bartine's, and also with the estimates of the anti-silver Democratic leaders.

Interest in the debate was well sustained to day; were extremely earnest and vigorous. The strongest speech on either side to-day was the one delivered by C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the Coinage Committee, sgainst the bill.

#### DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

MR. PIERCE BEGINS THE DAY'S TALK-MANY

STRONG SPEECHES AGAINST THE BILL. Washington, March 23 .- After the reading and approval of the journal and the reference of various Senate bills Mr. Bland gave notice that he would at the Silver bill. When the consideration of the bill was resumed Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, said that in was resumed. 1816 industrial England was prosperous and happy. When the question was first being discussed as to the demonetization of silver by England, came protests against the striking down of the white metal. the voice of the laboring people had not been heeded by those in power, and within three years distreshad become universal in England from a contraction of the currency resulting from that action. On the other hand, history recorded the general prosperity resulting from the enormous expansion of the curreacy consequent on the discovery of gold and silver in Australia and the United States during the 'Forties in Australia and the United States during the and 'Fifties. The single gold standard was in the interest of bankers and money changers. This was the evil, and to the root of the evil the remedy must be applied. The hour was at hand when the American people were demanding that the wrong done in 1873 should be righted; that, in some measure, justice should be done. What reason was there for the demonstra-tion of silver in 1873, when from 1834 until that date the sliver dollar had never been worth less than 100

Mr. Pierce proceeded to argue that the remonetization of silver would not result in the flooding of the country with the silver of the world. That had not been the experience of France. He would have the United States, like France, remonstize silver and put it on an equal footing with gold. He quoted from speech made by Senator Carlisle in the House in the XLVth Congress in which he said that the demonetization of one-half the metallic money of the world was most gigantic crime. Quoting further from Mr Carlisle, he called attention to the utterances of the Kentucky Senator to the effect that the act of 1878 was the first victory of the people, and that he trusted the fight would be kept up. Mr. Pierce next quoted from a speech made by Mr. Mills in the XLIXth Congress in support of silver legislation. To that language he said "Amen" over and over again. With those two distinguished leaders of Democracy he stood In favor of the remonetization of the people's money.

In conclusion Mr. Pierce said:

There are gentlemen of New England who say to us

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that if we pass a free silver bill in this House, New-Eng land will send an unbroken body of Republican Repre-sentatives to this hall, and that they will give us the Force bill. I want to say to you, gentlemen from New-England, hat we Democrats of the South and the West measure ou action by the Democratic rule; and Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, having said that the cardinal principle fatrly expressed, we in the South and West, when a majo form that the majority present. (Applause.) That is our kind of Democracy. We do not recognize as a Democratic expedient this new remedy which I believe they call "the gold cure"—a remedy which it appears is lately killing s-many people who are undertaining to save themselves by it And I tell you the "gold cure" which you are proposing to take will kill you as effectually as the Keeley "gold cure" cilling some others.

C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, said that he appreci-

ated The desire of the gentleman from Massach (Mr. Williams) to assume to take the leadership of the sition to this bill. So far as the gentleman from Massachusetts assumed to speak for himself, so far as be assumed to represent his own interest and the interests of his constituents, he (Mr. Stone) had not one word to say. But when the gentleman assumed to represent the Democratic party, and to ally it in the last degree to the opposition to this bill, and to speak for the Republican party, he (Mr. Stone) absolutely objected. When the issue of the greenbacks was thought necessary for the salvation of the Nation, the Democratic party had opposed it; when the redemption of Nation, the Democratic party had opposed it; when the stability of the present financial condition was necessary for the prosperity of the Nation, the Domo cratic party opposed it; when it was proposed to estore a condition which, in the movement of modern events, this country had outgrown for twenty years, the Democratic party rallied to its support. must be no misunderstanding about the positions of the two parties. The voice of the gentleman from Massachusetts was not the voice of the Democratic

This bill was alluded to as a free-coinage bill. He asserted that it was not a free-colunge bill, and was not intended to be such. No gentleman on the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures in his place and say that he anticipated that, under the operation of this bill, one single dollar would be coined in his lifetime. The bill simply provided for the unlimited purchase of silver builton and the is suing of paper money therefor. The effect of this result in bringing into this country the vast deposits If it did the former, the conclusion was not a wild one, but a logical one, that we must inevitably be swamped by the silver of the Old World. The United States would be reduced to the condition of an exclusive silver-using, monometallic nation. If silver did not come here, the only result of the bill would be to give to the silver-producers of this country for their entire product the margin between the market value and the colunge value of the sliver. Take either horn of the dilemma, and on neither could the pro-

Mr. Warner, of New-York, said that If the pending bill were an actual free-coinage bill it would receive his support. But it was not. It was a proposition that every bullion owner in the country should be allowed to bring to the mints his buillon, and that the Government should put its stamp on 70 cents builton and say that it was worth a dollar. It not only did that, but it compelled other persons to receive it as a dollar in payment of obligations contracted

to be paid in an hourst dollar.

Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina, opposed the bill. contending that its passage would prove detrimental

o the business interests of the country. Mr. Hall, of Minnesota; Mr. Lynch, of Wisconsin; Mr. Stont, of Michigan, also raised their voices in op-

Mr. Fitch, of New-York, said that he was earnestly apposed to the passage of the bill. He had intended to give his reasons for that opposition; but he had presented to-day a petition from the New York Chamber of Commerce against the measure, which stated with accuracy and clearness the reasons why the bill Democrats, of course, deride the proposition for should not pass. He felt that there was nothing to an international conference as a substitute for the add. He had never known such an unanimity of Bland bill. A Missouri Democrat to-day said to opinion among all classes of people as existed in the a Tribune correspondent: "Of course, that is a state of New York in opposition to this bill; and it

> Mr. McKeighan, of Nebraska, one of the "Inde pendents" in the House and a member of the Coinage Committee, said that before entering upon any affirmative discussion of the bill, to discuss the minority report, which, he said, was "begotten of avarice and its fruition was the spoilation of industry.7 The standard silver dollar was of 100 cents, and the clap-trap about a 70-cent dollar was simply an assault upon the dictionary. He ridiculed the contention that gold had some mar vellous property of measuring itself by itself that made it stable and unfluctuating.

> The hue and cry about this legislation benefiting the mine-owner, Mr. McKeighan said, was no stronger and no more valid than similar objections would be to the building of postoffices because they increased the price of some one's land. Those who urged such objections ought to hide their heads in the sand like an ostrich, but remember that the branlest part of them was always in sight. (Laughter.)

> Mr. Eushnell, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of a proposed amendment providing that hereafter the silver dollar shall contain one ounce trey of pure

> Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, regarded the bill as an assoult upon the business integrity and statility of this country. If it became a law it would be

source of distrust in the business world.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, said the question rested upon one point, whether there was enough of rested upon one point, whether there was enough of gold in the world to settle behances and to maintain the requisite reserve. The indications were that the gold in the world was insufficient for these purposes. He believed that if this country should stop the purchase of silver and the coinage of the silver dollar, within two yeaks we would force the restoration of silver in the world's money. The world was doing business according to a settled standard, and the United States was doing business according to a settled standard, and the United States was doing business according to that standard. It was now proposed to depart from that standard and to adopt the free coinage of silver. His first objection to the bill was that its result would be to drive gold out of circulation. He opposed the bill because it struck at the wage carning classes and did friem injustice, and on the ground that it would bring about a derangement of values and would shake business confidence. He welcomed the issue, because he believed that the American people would decide in favor of honest money and a stable currency. (Applause.)

After a speech by Mr. Perkins, of Iowa, in opposition to the bill, the House took a recess until 7:30.

When the House met after the recess there were not a dozen members in artendance, although the galleries were well filled with spectators. Mr. Perkins, of Iowa, concluded his speech with an attack upon the Democratic party. That party, he said, might be used as a protest, but never as an affirmation. It was a party of negation.

Mr. Coomis, of New York, speaking in the name of the merchants doing business in the largest city in this country, protested against the enactment of a law which would destroy the recognized standard of value at home and abroad. Mr. Bason, of New-York, in opposing the bill, said that he did not believe that its passage would result in calamities unnumbered, but mischiefs innumerable would come from its passage.

Mr. Page, of Maryland, opposed the bill. Its enactgold in the world to settle belances and to maintain

but mischiefs innumerable would come from its passage.

Mr. Page, of Maryland, opposed the bill. Its enactment into law would bring in silver, or it would not. If it brought no silver it was unnecessary and innocuous. If silver came in, it would come in a flood and would choise the channels of trade. Mr. Chapin, of New-York, also opposed the measure.

Mr. Livingstone, of Georgia, in advocating the bill, said that to-day there was a contest in New-York. Hill and Cleveland meant nothing more or less than silver and anti-silver. That was aff there was in it. The fight was on. But he trusted in God that in the end the people would win.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio-May I ask one question? Do you mean to say that Hul is in favor of free coltage? (Langhter.)

you mean to say that Hill is in later (Laughter.) I want (Laughter.) Mr. Living-tone—Well, now. (Laughter.) I want to ask you this question: Will you vote for Hill if he is! (Laughter.)

"No, sir," replied Mr. Harter, with emphasis, amid applause and laughter.

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"No, sir," replied Mr. Harter, with emphasis, amid applause and laughter.

"Now, gentlemen," resumed Mr. Livingstone, "there is a demonstration of just what I said. All the Democracy that is in that crowd means Cleveland against the world, or a Republican or a Mugwump. You can take them in your hand and squeeze the whole of them and you cannot squeeze an ounce of Democracy out of the whole crowd." (Laughter.)

Mr. Brosdus, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill, and Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, favored 1t, because he was opposed to the present law.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Hayes, of Iowa; Walker, of Massachusetts; Gelssenhalner, of New-Jersey, and Bunting, of New-York, in opposition to the measure; and by Messrs. Abbott, of Texas; Townsend, of Colorado; Whiting, of Michigan, and

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Layton, of Ohio, in advocacy of the proposed legisla-

SILVER COINED AND ISSUED. Washington, March 23.-In answer to a resolution alling upon him to inform the Senate of the amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890; the amount of silver dollars coined and the amount of silver bullion in the Treasalso whether the silver dollars coined were available o-day sent a letter to the senate in reply, giving the information asked for. He says that there was pur-chased and received at the mints, under the act, from the date when it took effect, August 13, 1800, to and of silver buillon at a cost of \$85,467,892, in payment of which there were issued within that period Treasury notes authorized by the act, to the amount of 885,236,212, leaving a bainnes of \$231,680 which represents the amount of the purchases of bullion de at the mints of San Francisco, New-Orleans and Carson City, late in February, the reports of which reached the Department after the close of that

There were coined, says the letter, under the act, within the period mentioned, 28,939,475 standard silver dollars, with a wastage of \$28,935 not yet adjusted; and there were held in the Treasury at the close of business on February 28, 62,089,503 fine one's of sliver which cost \$61,437,330. Of the sliver dollars coined under the provisions of that act, 24,001,027 are held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes: \$4,380,000 have covered into the Treasury on account of seignforage and so have become available for the ordinary expenses of the Government; and the remainder, \$557,848, are held in the Treasury, uncov ered, awaiting adjustment of the seignforage account. When this last mentioned amount, or so much of it as may be ascertained to be the net seignlorage, is covered into the Treasury, the amount so covered will also be available, says the letter, for ordinary expenses of the Government. Respecting redemptions penses of the Government. Respecting redemponds or exchanges of silver dollars, Secretary Foster says that the Department has not redeemed silver dollars or silver certificates in gold or gold certificates; for the silver dollars or certificates for gold or gold certificates.

Concluding, secretary Foster says that silver dollars and silver certificates that are received for public dues are used freely in the discharge of all Government calibrations.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Washington, March 23.—The House Committee on Appropriations to day practically completed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but its details will not be made public until to-morrow. The bill of last year carried an aggregate appropriation of about \$35,000,000, while the bill of this year amounts o only a little more than \$25,000,000. The largest ent made is in the items making appropriation for public buildings. Reports received from the Treasury Department show that there is a large amount of noney on hand for the construction of public buildings, and the committee therefore makes a small appropriafion on this account by comparison with last year, the Congressional Library building in this city and the Philadelphia Mint building getting the bulk of it.

Among other items of interest are the following relating to public works which the last Congress in the River and Harbor bill put under the contract system and thus transfer to the Sundry Civil instead of the River and Harbor bill: Galveston harbor, \$450,000 (in addition to this amount, which is available July 1. there was on hand March 1 last \$550,000); Philadelphia harbor, \$41,000 (on hand March 1, \$631,000); Baltinore harbor, \$208,000, the amount necessary to plete the improvement; Hay Lake channel, \$115,000 on hand March 1, 8545,000).

(on hand March 1, 8545,000).

With reference to the World's Fair, the committee makes available the balance remaining of the approprintion of \$1,500,000 heretofore made by Congress.
A large cut is made by the bill in the appropriations on account of military posts, this item being reduced over \$500,000. The infutiouse, life saving and quarantine services, it is said, are well provided for.

THE AMERICAN AGENT'S HOUSE WASN'T SEARCHED.

Washington, March 23 (Special).-In "The New-York Times" of February 18 was published a telegram from San Antonio, Tex., stating, with reference to a letter from Mier, Tamanlipas, of the 3d of that month, that the house of Enrique Vizcaya, United States Cor sular Agent at the latter place, had been fruitlewly searched by orders of General Garcia, of the Mexican Army, upon suspicion that the Consular Agent was

Department referred it to General Garcia, who obtained a letter from Antonio Vizcaya, acting Consular Agent, denying the whole statement and saving that the house en as clearly as it had on this or had never been searched; that the Consular Agent and his family were away on the day when the supposed search was made; that they had not been subjected to any indignities, and that neither the house nor himself had ever been watched by the Mexican soldiers.

EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS.

Washington, March 23.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the two, eight and twelve months ended February, 1802, as ompared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

Two months ended with February, 1802, \$186,776, 33; 1891, \$157,506,308. Fight months ended with chroary, 1802, \$747,901,624, 1891, \$802,667,667, welve months ended with February, 1862, \$609,779, 71, 1801, \$609,319,882.

The values of the imports were as follows:

Two months ended with February, 1802, 8128,101, 523; 1801, \$128,280,232. Eight months ended with February, 1802, \$525,50,406. Twelve months ended with February, 1802, \$328,142, 234; 1801, \$825,196,035.

THE MENHADEN AND MACKEREL FISHERIES. Washington, March 23.—The House Committee on Marine and Fishries to day ordered an adverse report to be made on Mr. Lapham's bill to regulate the men inden and mackerel fisheries along the coasts. Mr. Wheeler, of Michigan, will submit the report of the majority of the committee on the bill, and Mr. Atkin son, of Pennsylvania, will put in the minority report

THE FTRES IN THE HOUSE FOLDING-ROOMS. Washington, March 23.—The frequency with which fires have occurred in and around the folding-rooms of the House within the last year has caused consid-

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Mr. J. Hood Wright, Mr. D. M. Hildreth, Mr. Geo. W. Childs, Mr. Geo. N. Curtis, Mr. Ogden Goelet, Mr. J. W. Curtis, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Thos. A. Edison,

Mr. J. A. Bostwick, Mr. Geo. J. Gould, Mr. Wm.Tod Helmuth, Jr.Mr. Robert Graves, Mr. H. O. Armour, Mr. John R. Hegeman,

Mr. Edmund C. Stanton, Mr. F. G. Tefft. Mr. Wm. H. Beers, Mr. H. S. Leech, Mr. F. G. Bourne, Mr. D. C. Leech.

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erable comment, and it is believed that an investigation will be ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the cause and applying a saitable remedy. Some Senators and Representatives believe that the folding establishment should be removed from its present inadequate quarters to some suitable building in the neighborhood of the Capitol, thus eliminating a source of danger and affording much-desired room for committee and other legislative purposes.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE TO DETAILING ARMY

OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTS. Washington, March 23 (Special).-The Senate took up to-day the first of the big annual appropriation bills to reach its calendar-that for support of the Indian service. The only notable change made in this till by the senate Committee on Appropriations was a reversal of the action of the House of Representatives in assigning Army officers to duty generally as Indian agents, to replace the civilian force which has been intained heretofore at the Indian stations.

Mr. Dawes, who is chairman of the Committee or Indian Affairs and has charge of all the indian appropriations in the Senate, explained that the senti ment of his committee was unanimous against the proposed substitution of soldiers for civilians as Indian agents, and nearly every other Senator who spoke on the amendment also opposed the change as un-necessary and likely to prove harmful to the cause of Indian education and civilization. The transfer of the stations to the charge of Army officers on detail was urged in the House on the score of eronomy.

Mr. Dawes said to day, however, that he was satisfied there would be no saving to the Government through the proposed change of agents, and he expressed some one proposed change of agents, and he expressed some surprise that the Army should be supposed to be able to spare so many officers for this distinctly unmilitary service.

The committee's amendment was not acted upon, but it will undoubtedly be accepted by the Senate without much opposition.

HILL STRIVING TO SAVE ROCKWELL

Washington, March 23 (Special),-"I'll bet \$100 against \$80 that Rocky all will be kept in his seat, and that the Elections Committee will be turned down," exclaimed a Democrat employe of the House of Rep. resentatives to-day. This probably was a "bluff"; yet it was not wholly destitute of significance. There is no doubt that desperate efforts are in progress to save Rockwell, despite the decision of the Elections Committee in favor of Colonel Noyes; and there is pretty good reason to believe that these efforts are inspired and promoted by David B. Hill. So far as can be learned, he has made no effort to save Chairman O'Ferrall's co-operation and assistance in an attempt to deny the truth of the disclosure made in the Elections Committee a partisan decision in favor of Rockwell. It was asserted to-day by several Demo-cratic Representatives who are partisans of Hill that Elections Committee who had reached a conclusion in favor of Noyes have been induced to reconsider their of the Committee in favor of Rockwell; but these assertions could not be verified, and, in respect to one of the Democratic members-Mr. Lawson, of Georgia-

It is practically certain that the revolutions in regard to Hill's attempt to bulldoze members of the majority of the Elections Committee will cause Demo-crats to study the case with extreme care. If they do that, there will be fittle reason to fear that the report of the Committee will not be sustained by a majority of the House. Hill's only hope of suc-cess was in secreey and a "smap" judgment.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS WORK.

Washington, March 23.—The committee, consisting of George Evans, the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior, and A. C. Tonner, the chief of the Appointment Division, designated some weeks ago by Secretary Noble to make an examination of the work the Census Bureau, finds that the entire work as outlined and entered upon by the superintendent of the Census under instruction from Congress, including the farms, homes and mortg-age inquiry, will need \$2,000,000. This amount includes the sum of \$250,000 recently appropriated by

of the bureau be abelished, particularly the appointment and finance divisions, the work of which to be transferred to the Department proper. The committee also recommends that as far as practicable the elerical force of the Census Office be concentrated upon the aquiry as to manufactures.

This report was transmitted to the superintendent by Secretary Noble, with a request that he submit his views upon the recommendations of the committee. His attention is also called to his last annual report to this estention is also called to his ast annual report to the Secretary in which he stated that \$1,000,000 would be ample to complete the census work. Mr. Porter, in his reply, highly compliments the thorough and obviously fair work of the committee, and agrees with them that the two divisions mentioned may now safely be abolished.

MINOR PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. Washington, March 23.-In the Senate to-day the Vice-President presented Harris, of Maryland, on behalf of bimself and other citizens of that State, asking Congress to secure con pensation for the slaves taken by the General Govern ent or emancipated by a State convention at the In-

ferred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. His-cock presented a memorial from the Chember of Commerce of the state of New York in favor of the maintenance of the standard of value as now established by law. He asked to have it printed in "The Record," but objection was made, and it was ordered to be On motion of Mr. Hiscock, the House bill to increase

islon of George R. Allen, of St. Lawrence County. N. Y., from \$8 to \$25 a month, was taken up and passed. (The beneficiary had served in the War of 1812, and is ninety-two years old.)

In the House, Mr. Moses, of Georgia, from the Com-In the House, Mr. Moses, of deorgia, profit he committee on Penstons, reported the bill to penston the survivors of the Blackhawk and Creek Indian wars. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, from the Commerce Committee, reported senate bills for the construction of two revenue cutters for use on the Pacific Coast and for two revenue cutters for use on the great lakes. Committee of the Whole.

PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Washington, March 23.—The offers of silver to the Treasury Department to day aggregated 0-2,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 150,000 ounces, as follows: 50,000 ounces at \$0.8008, 50,000 at .8912, 50,000 at .8915.

COMMANDER GRAHAM TO BE COURT-MARTIALED. Washington, March 2B.—The record of the court of inquiry in the case of Commander J. D. Graham has been received at the Navy Department, and its char acter is indicated by the fact that he will now be tried by court-martial. Commander G. W. Pigman has been ordered to relieve him of duty in command of the mon-itors in the James River.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION. Washington, March 23.—General Raum was called before the Pension Office Investigating Committee to-

day at 1 o'clock. In reply to questions by Mr. Enloe, witness said he did not know the name of the young girl whom it was charged one Engle, while acting chief of a division, had ruined. He had sent to the secretary the affidavit of William T. Ford charging Engle with this act. Ford was dismissed during Commissioner Black's administration from the Pension Office on certain charges, but had been sub-sequently reinstated. The examination then recurred to a report which had been made in the Postoffice Department as to Taylor's previous record at the time he applied for a transfer from the Pension Office to the Postolitee. Witness admitted advising Governor Fletcher not to have anything to do with Taylor. He had indorsed Taylor for an office at one time, but under misapprehension. Mr. Enlos proceeded to another branch of the inquiry, asking the Commissioner the reason for the removal of certain persons who had been in the service. partment as to Taylor's previous record at the time

A MESSAGE AND MONEY FROM THE SEA.

Anglesea, N. J., March 23.-While gunning on Dog's Island, about two miles above here, Captain Samuel Chance yesterday found on the strand a moss-grown long-necked and tightly corked bottle. On breaking the bottle it was found to contain \$15 in paper mone with the following words hastily scrawled on place of wrapping paper: "The finder, whosoever it may be, will use this money as his own. We are sinking: death stares us in ——." Here the note break off; and there is no signature, neither is the name of the vessel given. The bottle had every appearance of having been in the water for a long time.

A LUNATIO IN THE MISSISSIPPI STATE HOUSE. Jackson, Miss., March 23.-When the Legislature was sembling yesterday a crazy man named Bryant took possession of the State House for an hour, and rat things to suit himself. Several officers came to ar rest him, but with a big knife in each hand he de-fied them and furiously cursed the Legislature. He finally ran down the steps and into the street. hundreds of people, including legislators and state officials, fleeing before him. After getting out of the crowd three policemen knocked him down and landed him in Jail.



## A Sensible

Woman

She's putting the washboard where it'll do some good. She has suffered with it long enough; broken her back over it, rubbed the clothes to pieces on it, wasted half her time with it.

But now she knows better. Now she's using Pearline.

There's no more hard work, no more ruinous rubbing, but there's washing that's easy and economical and safe.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as "or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you it Back something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The second public concert of the Manuscript Society will given at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening.

An entertainment end ball for the benefit of the free kindergurten of the Young People's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture will be given at Scottish Rite Hall

on Saturday evening.

Dr. William H. Thompson will give a lecture upon "Histrations of Biblical Scenes and Locidents," in the

the Young Men's Association.

Mrs. J. T. Ellis, an officer and lecturer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will give an address in the Fourth Presbyterian Church 10-night.

Fourth Presbyterian Church to-night.

The annual exhibit of the work done by the different classes, including the class in physical culture, of the Working Girls' Society, will take place to-night at No. 440 East Fifty-seventh-st.

Gramercy Council, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, will have an entertainment and reception at the Canada.

Gramercy Council, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, will have an entertainment and reception at the Central Turn Verein Opera House on April 21.

The stockholders of the the Niazara River Electric Company elected the following directors on Monday: Thomas P. Fowler, Edward C. Perkins, James A. Reilly, George Putnam Smith, Samuel V. Speyer, Eugene H. Hatch, William P. Manning, James E. Childs, John B. Kerr, Richard Irvin, C. D. Marshall, Adolph Schoffmeyer, Professor Lester F. Ward, of the Smithsonian Institute, will speak on "The Two Trunk Lines of Psychic Development" at the Liberal Club rooms, No. 220 East 15th-st., this evening. The public is invited.

George C. Strong Camp, No. 69, Sons of Veterans, is to hold its second annual smoker at its headquarters, Smith-

George C. Strong Camp. No. 69, Sons of vectorist, it hold its second annual smoker at its headquarters, Smithsonia, No. 23 Smithst., near Fulton, Brooklyn, this evening at 8-36 o'clock. The programme includes as speakers General Horatio C. King, General James McLeer, Bartow S. Weeks, and several officers of the Regular Army and Navy, stationed in the vicinity. This is to be strictly an invitation affair. No subscription of any kind to be

There will be a musical on the evening of April 19 at the rooms of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, No. 108 West Fifty-fifth-st., the proceeds of which will be given fresh-air fund and ather charities of tht ave. Presbyterian Church, lately roorganized and nov known as the People's Church. The Columbia gleand mandolin clubs will take part; also the Misses Hovt, Everett Wendell and Mr. Adams, of Princeton. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Burchell, No. 721 Park-ave. or W. P. Whyland, No. 54 West Fiftieth-st.

The free lectures to the people under the auspices of
the Toord of Education will be delivered this evening as

Grammar Schools Nos. 3, 15, 18, 23, 32, 33, 82 and 83, and in the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson-st. They will be illustrated. At the fourth Thursday Seldl matince at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall to-day, Miss Margaret Reid

the prima donna, will sing the grand aria "Qui La Voce," from Bellini's "Puritani": "Connais to le prays" from Thomas's "Mignon," and selections from Spanish songs by An interesting paper was read by Professor S. An interesting paper was read by Professor S. S.

Packard at the meeting of the Institute of Accounts last evening, entitled "Moral Duties, or the Man at the Other End of the Insgatn." Professor Packard pointed out the importance of inculcating principles of honesty into roung men during their course of training at business colleges, and showed how difficult it often was to draw

between honesty and dishonesty in businessions. He said the idea that dishonesty is necessity of business is a pernicious and faise maxim.

The Republican Club will have one of is regular subscription dinners to-night.

The annual dinner of the Curiers was held at the Hotel Cari Tuesday evening, George Grieve presiding.
There were 110 members present, including delegates from Albany, New-Jersey and Pennsylvanta. Hetween the courses the members including discount of the courses the members included in a "wee bit of crack" and exchanged reminiscen-

ces of curling matters in days gone by. William Winter-bottom, said to be the oldest curler in America, was present. Many toasts were brilliantly responded to, and Scotch songs and recitations made the time pass merrily. A special meeting of the Society of Ameteur Photographers was held in the hall of the American Institute Tuesday evening. Professor Louis H. Landy delivered a lecture on "Recent Researches in the Salar Spectrum,"

#### NOTES ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

The stormy weather will retard training operations at the different tracks at least a week, and the Washington people may not begin their meeting before April 25.

The Southern contingent is reporting at the uptown reserts. Orlande Jones and Jeseph Vendig are now tak-ing their daily promenade in Brendway.

The horse at Brookdale have been visited by mony norsemen who intend to secure two or three year olds a strengthen their stables. Colonel Ruppert and his "Con" Leighton, were at Brookdale on Saturday trainer "Con" Leighton, were at Brookgare on Saturday, and every one of the horses in the sale list was closely inspected by them. It is likely that Colonel Ruppert will hid on at least four horses which pleased him.

G. E. Smith (Pittsburg Phil) and his trainer, W. Smith,

thorsemen say it would be an improvement on the present methods if oil the stakes closed on April 1. There would not then be so many horses in the forfeit list, as owners could know just what they were about when entries were

hest meeting ever held on that track, as it is almost cer-tain that there will be no opposition by the Board of Con-trol tracks. The "Goats" may renew the attack of two trol tracks. In tracing in opposition to Brighton Beach. Livenia, the daughter of Longfellow, is now regarded as having a chance with the handicap horses. Her trainer, Feakes, blistered her loins, and she moves as sound as when in her best two-

The Preakness Stable is looked upon as a strong one, the two-year-olds by Lindon showing wonderful develop-ment. Two of them are 15 hands 3 inches high, under the tandard; and have run fast trials.

A HIGHLY USEFUL DIRECTORY.

The fortieth volume of Trow's (cartnership and Corporation Directory has just been issued. It conains the names of about 20,000 firms and corporation doing business in this city, and in connection therewith are given the names of the individuals composing the firm, and, where the copartnership is a limited one, the firm, and, where the copartnership is a limited one, the names of the general as well as the special part-ners, the place of residence of the special partner, if outside of the city, the amount of special capital and the time of limitation. The book aims to supply the legal, banking and commercial houses of this city with complete information, as far as it is possible to obtain it.

KING TONBEING WANTS AMERICAN PROTECTION. san Francisco, March 23.-King Tonbrino, of Butari tarl, who arrived in this city on the bark Towara last week, announces that his mission to this country was to secure the protection of the United States for the Gilbert Islands. He says he feels that these islands would be much more prosperous under such a protectorate, and if this Government will accept proposition and raise the American flag over the blands

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the house of Walter Baker & Co. have made their Cocoa Preparations ABSOLUTELY PURE, using NO Patent Process, Alkalies, or Dyes

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IS CAUSED BY A COLD

thich settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to
e lungs. It is the beginning of **Bronchial Consumption** 

And if neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

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EXTRACT
of a LETTER from
a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother
at WORCESTER,
May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most

FISH. HOT & COLD MEATS. GAME, WELSH. RAREBITS. some sauce that is

Beware of Imitations; see that you get Lea & Perrins Leadersins

Biguature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine, JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK. **FOLKS** 

FOLKS PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL, bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps, Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, M'Vicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

harbor of the island of Butaritari, and to keep the harbor in good condition as a coaling station, and for a refuge at all times. He would also assist to the utmost in promoting commercial relations between the two countries. King Tonbrino will return to the islands in a few days, but states he has arranged that his proposi-tion be laid before the authorities at Washington.

BODIES OF LONG BURIED MINERS FOUND. Filttsburg, March 23 .- A "Chronicle-Telegraph," Dunbar, Penn., dispatch, says: Great excitement was caused this morning by the report that the bodies of twenty-two of the thirty-one miners entombed in the Hill Farm mine on June 16, 1890, had been found, and that one of the bodies had been identified. officials deny this, but say they expect to reach the men in a few days. Two men have entered the mina and found the bodies, after which it was closed up again till the water could all be drawn off.

STILL WORKING ON THE WINDERMERE. Asbury Park, N. J., March 23 (Special).-There was no change to day in the position of the standard English clipper Windermere. The work of dismantling the vessel is being carried on as rapidly as the bad weather will permit. Captain O. A. Windermere has again resumed command. No contract has yet been made with the Merritt Wrecking Organization to float the clipper. The men working on the vessel denied to day that a hole had been stove in her bottom. They said the leak was caused by the steel plates being badly strained.

REPORT ON THE ILLINOIS WHEAT CROP. Springfield, Ill., March 23 (Special) .- A bulletin was Springfield, Ill., March 23 (special).—A bulletin wad to-day issued by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture on the condition of the winter wheat crop. The bulletin says the area seeded last fall, 1,895,146 acres, was 4 per cent larger than that of 1891. There has been little damage done by cold weather in Northern and Central Illinois. In the southern part of the State, however, the crop will not be more than 50 per cent of that of 1891, owing to cold weather and lateness of seeding.

THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT. The jury in the case of David H. Ramsey could not agree on a verdict last night in Part II of General Sessions, and were locked up for the night. Ramsey was charged with assault in the first degree for shooting his wife Annie on May 22, 1800, at the boarding-house which she kept at No. 171 West Forty-fifth-st. They did not live together, and he went to her house armed to get vidence which he might use against her in a divorce suit. He kleked a hole in the glass of the door of her room and shot her in the neck. He declared that he wasn't sure that the weapon was loaded, and shot her by

G. E. Elliott, of Brooklyn, finished summing up the case for the prisoner yesterday. Assistant District-Abtorney Townsend then closed his side, and Judge Martine charged the jury for an your and three-quarters.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S facilities of travel to all points in the West and south are matchless. These trains have the flower of the equipment.

To get things clean in half the time;

Sold everywhere. Pleases everybody.